

Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XCL.

Poetry.

For the Newport Mercury.

STANZAS.

Go to thy home stern Winter while

A crown of gems may deck thy brow.

Cast on these scenes a parting smile,

For spring shall sway the sceptre, now.

Go where the icebergs rear their head

Where solitude and silence reign,

There spring no genial power can shed,

Hold in thy adamantine chain.

Clad in thy Alpine frost-gemmed shroud,

No monarch hath a robe so fair;

Haste, mount thy car, a gorgeous cloud,

And speed thy trackless journeys there.

Here spring shall break thy crystal band

And set the imprisoned rivulet free,

To wander o'er the pebbly strand

And bear its tribute to the sea.

Can o'er the leafless woodland fling

An emerald garniture most fair,

And worshippers with azure wing

Shall wake the slumbering echo's there.

She whispers to each shrub and flower,

That slumbers on the hill and lea,

Comes forth to worship—and the power,

Who fanned the earth, will cherish thee.

While o'er thy azure tinted sky

Bright forms of beauty pass along,

Blond sephyr with sunbeams play,

And join the choral festive song.

And thus while nature hymns thy praise,

Then Great Supreme, o'er land and sea

Let man a heart-felt anthem raise

Of adoration unto thee.

Middleton, April 9th 1852.

Novice.

Hoos was as remarkable for the purity of feeling which characterized his serious productions, as for the brilliancy of wit and humor which sparkled in his comic effusions. In proof of this the following lines from his *Stanzas on Childhood* might be quoted:

I remember, I remember,

The fir trees dark and high,

I used to think their slender spires

Were close against the sky.

It was a childish ignorance,

But now 'tis little joy,

To know I'm farther off from heaven

Than when I was a boy.

AGRICULTURE.

STRAWBERRIES.—The following recipe for keeping old strawberry beds in bearing is from the *Friends' Review*, a Philadelphia publication. What proportion of its efficacy depends on the frequent and regular watering, and what on the application of the nitre and glauber salts, seems uncertain:

"Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Of nitre of potash, of glauber salts, and sal soda, each one pound; of nitrate of ammonia, one-quarter of a pound—dissolving in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One-third was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid, that unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common water-pot, and made the application towards evening.—Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good but better than those two or three years old. But you must be sure to keep the weeds out."

SPRING WORK.—We are likely to be late in ploughing this spring. The middle of April has come and most of the ploughs are still in their winter quarters. There will be much hurry about sowing and planting unless we are busy in preparation. As it is useless to plough before the ground is in a fit state we should engage in such business as will help in planting. Manures may now be hauled out from the barn to the fields intended for planting. They should be thrown up in large heaps, as light as possible, and they will soon heat and be fit for spreading.

It is better to haul out now, and make large heaps in the field, than to make them in the cow yard, because the manure will be lighter and heat sooner, no cattle treading on it. Much time may be gained by hauling out now, particularly where the fields are distant from the barn.

We think we are well paid for overhauling winter manures, and piling them up several weeks before they are wanted for planting. Different kinds can be mixed and the whole be made better. At any rate it will do no harm to throw up manures, so that they may heat some, before they are spread to be ploughed in or harrowed in.

Dr. R. T. Baldwin of Virginia, announces as the opinion that, (not manure as commonly supposed but) "shade is the great fertilizing agent."

The fertility imparted to the soil is

more permanent when produced by shade than from the application of any manure whatever."

Mr. Malvern arrived at the manor house about an hour after Sir Thomas breathed his last. It was clearly apparent through all his sorrow, partly real, I have no doubt, as well as partly assumed, that joy, the joy

of riches, splendor, station, was dancing at his heart, and, spite of all his efforts to subdue or conceal it, sparkling in his eye. I briefly, but as gently as I could, acquainted him with the true position of affairs. The revelation of feeling which ensued, entirely unmanned him; and it was not until an hour afterwards that he recovered his self-possession sufficiently to converse reasonably and coolly upon his position. At last he became apparently reconciled to the sudden overclouding of his imaginatively brilliant prospects, and it was agreed that as he was a relative of the widow, he should at once set off to break the sad news to her. Well, a few days after his departure, I received a letter from him, stating that Lady Redwood—I don't think, by the way, that, as her husband died before succeeding to the baronetcy, she is entitled to that appellation of honor; we, however, call her so out of courtesy—that Lady Redwood, though prematurely confined in consequence of the intelligence of her husband's untimely death, had given birth to a female child, and that both mother and daughter were as well as could be expected. This, you will agree, seemed perfectly satisfactory.

SELECTED TALES.

THE TWINS;
Or an Ingenious Discovery of a Lost Heir.

NARRATED BY A LONDON POLICE OFFICER.

One day (says our Police officer) I was informed that Mr. Repton, a highly respectable country solicitor, from Lancashire, was at Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly, and desired to see me. I called on him, and after some preliminary arrangements, as to the business on which he wished to have my aid, he related the following history:

Sir Thomas Redwood, whose property in Lancashire is chiefly in the neighborhood of Liverpool, met his death, as did his only son, Mr. Archibald Redwood, about six months ago, in a very sudden and shocking manner. They were out trying a splendid mare for the first time in harness, which Sir Thomas had lately purchased at a very high price. Two grooms on horseback were in attendance, to render assistance if required, for the animal was a very powerful, high-spirited one. All went very well till they arrived in front of Mr. Meredith's place, Oak Villa. This gentleman has a passion for firing off a number of brass cannon on the anniversary of such events as he deems worthy of the honor. This happened, unfortunately, to be one of Mr. Meredith's gunpowder days; and as Sir Thomas and his son were passing, a stream of light flashed directly in the eyes of the mare, followed by the roar of artillery, at no more than about ten paces off. The terrified animal became instantly unmanageable, got the bit between her teeth, and darted off at the wildest speed. The road is a curved and rugged one; and after tearing along for about half a mile, the off-wheel of the gig came, at an abrupt turn, full against a milestone. The tremendous shock hurled the two unfortunate gentlemen upon the road with frightful violence, tore the vehicle completely asunder, and so injured the mare, that she died the next day. The alarmed grooms who had not only been unable to render assistance, but even to keep up with the terrified mare, found Mr. Archibald Redwood quite dead. The spine had been broken close to the nape of the neck; his head in fact, was doubled up, so to speak, under the body. Sir Thomas still breathed, and was conveyed to Redwood Manor House. Surgical assistance was promptly obtained but the internal injuries were so great that the excellent old gentleman expired in a few hours after he had reached his home. I was hastily sent for; and when I arrived Sir Thomas was still fully conscious. He imparted to me matters of great moment, to which he requested I would direct, after his decease, my best care and attention.—

"Only," rejoined Mr. Repton, "that ill, delirious, as Lady Redwood admitted herself to have been, it was her intimate, unconquerable conviction that she had given birth to twins!"

"Good God! And you suspect?"

"We don't know what to suspect.—Should the lady's confident belief be correct, the missing child might have been a boy. You understand?"

"I do. But is there any tangible evidence to justify this horrid suspicion?"

"Yes; the surgeon-apothecary and his wife, a Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who attended Lady Redwood, have suddenly disappeared from Chester, and, from no explanatory motive, having left or abandoned a fair business there."

"That has certainly an ugly look."

"True; and a few days ago I received information that Williams has been in Birmingham. He was well dressed, and not apparently in any business."

"There certainly appears some ground for suspicion. What plan of operations do you propose?"

"That," replied Mr. Repton, "I must leave to your more practiced sagacity. I can only undertake that no means shall be lacking that may be required."

"It will be better, perhaps," I suggested, after an interval of reflection, "that I should proceed to Birmingham at once. You have of course an accurate description of the persons of Williams and his wife ready?"

"Well, this lady, now a widow, had been left by her husband at Chester, whilst he came on to seek an explanation with his father. Mr. Archibald Redwood was to have set out the next morning in one of Sir Thomas's carriages to bring home his wife; and the baronet, with his dying breath, bade me assure her of his entire forgiveness, and his earnest hope and trust that through her offspring the race of the Redwoods might be continued in a direct line. The family estates, I should tell you were strictly entailed on heirs-male, devolved, if no son of Mr. Archibald Redwood should bar his claim, upon Charles Malvern, and I had assisted him peculiarly a hundred times. Sir Thomas also directed me to draw as quickly as I could a short will, bequeathing Mr. Charles Malvern twenty thousand pound out of the personals. I wrote as expeditiously as I could, but by the time the paper was ready for his signature, Sir Thomas was no longer conscious. I placed the pen in his hand, and I fancied he understood the purpose, for his fingers closed faintly upon it; but the power to guide was utterly gone, and only a slight, scrambling stroke marked the paper as the pen slid across it in the direction of the falling arm."

This was pretty nearly all that passed, and the next day I was in Birmingham.

The search, as I was compelled to be very cautious, in my inquiries, was tedious, but finally successful. Mr. and Mrs. Williams discovered living in a pretty house, with neat grounds attached, about two miles out of Birmingham, on the coach road to Wolverhampton. Their assumed name was Burridge, and I ascertained from the servant girl, who fetched their dinner and supper, beer, and occasionally wine and spirits, from a neighboring tavern, that they had one child, a boy, a few months old, of whom neither father nor mother seemed very fond. By dint of much perseverance, I at length got upon pretty familiar terms with Mr. Burridge, alias Williams. He spent his evenings regularly

in a tavern; but with all the pains-taking, indefatigable ingenuity I employed, the chief knowledge I acquired, during three weeks of assiduous endeavor, was, that my friend Burridge intended immediately after a visit which he expected shortly to receive from a rich and influential relative in London, to emigrate to America, at all events to go abroad. This was, however, very significant and precious information; and very rarely, indeed, was he, after I had obtained it, out of my sight or observation. At length perseverance obtained its reward. One morning I discerned my friend, much more sprucely attired than ordinarily, making his way to the railway station, and there question with eager looks every passenger that alighted from the first class carriages. At last a gentleman, whom I instantly recognized, spite of his shawl and other wrappings, arrived by the express train from London. Williams instantly accosted him, a cab was called, and away they drove. I followed in another, and saw them both alight at a hotel in New street. I also alighted, and was mentally debating how to proceed, when Williams came out of the tavern, and proceeded in the direction of his home. I followed, overtook him, and soon contrived to ascertain that he and his wife had important business to transact in Birmingham the next morning, which would render it impossible he should meet me, as I proposed, till two or three o'clock in the afternoon at the earliest; and the next morning, my esteemed friend informed me, he would leave the place, probably for ever. An hour after this interesting conversation, I, accompanied by the chief of the Birmingham police, was closeted with the landlord of the hotel in New street, a highly respectable person, who promised us every assistance in his power. Sir Charles Malvern had, we found, engaged a private room for the transaction of important business with some persons he expected in the morning, and our plans were soon fully matured and agreed upon.

I slept little that night, and immediately after breakfast hastened with my Birmingham colleague to the hotel. The apartment assigned for Sir Charles Malvern's use was a *conservatory*, and a large *wardrobe*, with a high *wing* at each end, remained in it. We followed him, and saw him both alight at a hotel in New street. I also alighted, and was mentally debating how to proceed, when Williams came out of the tavern, and proceeded in the direction of his home. I followed, overtook him, and soon contrived to ascertain that he and his wife had important business to transact in Birmingham the next morning, which would render it impossible he should meet me, as I proposed, till two or three o'clock in the afternoon at the earliest; and the next morning, my esteemed friend informed me, he would leave the place, probably for ever. An hour after this interesting conversation, I, accompanied by the chief of the Birmingham police, was closeted with the landlord of the hotel in New street, a highly respectable person, who promised us every assistance in his power. Sir Charles Malvern had, we found, engaged a private room for the transaction of important business with some persons he expected in the morning, and our plans were soon fully matured and agreed upon.

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The landlord soon gave us the signal to be on the alert, and we jammed ourselves, locking the wing doors on the inside. A minute or two afterwards Sir Charles and Mrs. Williams entered, and paper, pens and ink having been brought, business commenced in right earnest. Their conversation it is needless to detail. It followed that he had important business to transact in Birmingham the next morning, which would render it impossible he should meet me, as I proposed, till two or three o'clock in the afternoon at the earliest; and the next morning, my esteemed friend informed me, he would leave the place, probably for ever. An hour after this interesting conversation, I, accompanied by the chief of the Birmingham police, was closeted with the landlord of the hotel in New street, a highly respectable person, who promised us every assistance in his power. Sir Charles Malvern had, we found, engaged a private room for the transaction of important business with some persons he expected in the morning, and our plans were soon fully matured and agreed upon.

Mrs. and Miss Ashton, Lady Redwood and her children, left town the next day but one for Redwood Manor; and Mr. Repton coolly told the angry superintendent that "he had no instructions to prosecute." He, too, was speedily off, and the prisoners were necessarily discharged out.

I saw about three weeks afterwards in a morning paper that Mr. Malvern, "whom the birth of a posthumous heir in a direct line had necessarily deprived of all chance of succession to the Redwood estates, and the baronetcy, which the newspapers had so absurdly conferred on him, was, with his amiable lady and family, about to leave England for Italy, where they intended to remain some time." He expressed, but uncompleted will of the deceased baronet, Sir Thomas Redwood, had been, it was further stated, carried into effect, and the legacy intended for Mr. Malvern paid over to him. The Williamses never, to my knowledge, attained to the dignity of a notice in the newspapers; but I believe they pursued their original intention of passing over to America.

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Mercury.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THEAILS.

WASHINGTON Friday, April 16.
SENATE.—The Deficiency bill was taken up, and discussed.

HOUSE.—Several petitions were then presented, and various reports made, after which the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The report on the government printing came up, the question being on Mr. Polk's motion to lay the whole subject on the table. After some preliminary action the motion was lost 82 to 82. An amendment, instructing the committee to report on the establishment of a government printing office, was rejected 61 to 115. Finally the subject was recommitted, 82 to 74, and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Badger introduced a bill for preventing the public execution of criminals within the District of Columbia.—Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The French Colonization bill was then taken up. Messrs. Rusk, and Jones, of Indiana, who were opposed to the bill, said they had paired off with Messrs. Soule and Pratt. Mr. Brook, in favor of the bill, had paired off with Mr. Weller. Mr. Mangum said he would vote for the bill under instructions? The bill passed, yeas 29, nays 13.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter, when the Senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House reconsidered the vote in relation to the public printing—yeas 87, nays 72, thus opening the whole subject again.

The question was then taken on the resolution recommending the report to the committee on Printing, with instructions to report on the whole subject, and recommend for the adoption of Congress such a system for the execution of the public printing as they may deem most expedient; and that they especially take into consideration a plan for the establishment of a printing bureau under the supervision of a Government officer. Mr. Gorman gained a point of order that the House cannot instruct a committee acting and created under law and appointed jointly by the two branches. This with several other points was sustained by the House.

The above resolution was then negative yeas 75, nays 82—this completely reversed the action of Friday.

Mr. Venable offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be requested to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, after ten days notice of such work, as the present contractor has failed or may fail to execute according to his contract.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend Mr. Venable's resolution, simply to refer the report to the committee on public printing; which was agreed to—yeas 86, nays 79.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to whom shall be referred all existing laws on the subject of the public printing, and that they report by bill or otherwise what amendments may be expedient in order to the necessary and prompt execution of the public printing. This was finally agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Shields, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to improve the *Post*, of which 2,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

The first amendment of the Committee on Finance was for completing the floating Dry Dock at San Francisco, authorized by the act of 3d March, 1851, of \$360,000.—Agreed to.

HOUSE.—The Naval Discipline Bill was then taken up.

Without concluding, the House went into Committee on the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Riddle said that the sooner we denote the public lands to the States for the purposes of education, internal improvements, or whatever else the constituted authorities may direct, the better it will be for the entire people of the entire country.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

SENATE.—The non-intervention resolutions were taken up and postponed till Wednesday next.

After some other unimportant business the deficiency bill was taken up, and several amendments were proposed and defeated.

An amendment for granting further aid to the Collins line of steamers, was offered by Mr. Gwin of California, and advocated by him in an extended speech. When he had concluded, Mr. Miller of New Jersey got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service.

Mr. Moore of Louisiana moved to lay the Senate bill upon the table—carried, 55 to 66.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead Bill.

After a short debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22.

SENATE.—The apportionment bill, fixing the number of representatives for California and South Carolina, was taken up.

Mr. Bradbury offered a substitute for the whole bill, fixing the apportionment as at present provided, giving South Carolina the member for her fraction, and adding a member for the whole number—making it 234, the additional member being allowed to California, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hunter offered several amendments, which were agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

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Mr. Hunter offered several amendments, which were agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some preliminary business, the consideration of the bill to release from reservation and restore to owners of land certain lands in Arkansas, was resumed and finally passed.

The bill reported yesterday to bring into the market certain lands heretofore set apart in Arkansas, for the location of military warrants, on account of soldiers serving in the war of 1812, was passed.

A bill authorizing the Legislature of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore set apart in Arkansas, for the location of military warrants, on account of soldiers serving in the war of 1812, was passed.

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The Finance Department is occupied with a project to diminish the excessive circulation of paper money. Public confidence however, has little faith in the scheme.

SWITZERLAND.—Much attention is excited respecting the surveys for a comprehensive system of Electric Telegraphs and Railways throughout the Cantons. Switzerland, the English Engineer, has furnished plans.

The dispute with France respecting the expulsion of refugees remains in *status quo*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LOOKING-GLASSES FOR BIRDS.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says:

"The following plan is perfectly efficacious for scaring birds from fruit and other produce. One of my servants having by chance broken a looking-glass, it occurred to me that the broken pieces, suspended by a string, so as to turn freely in every direction, would give the appearance of something moving about, which would alarm the birds. I accordingly tried the plan, and found that no bird, not even the most foolhardy of them, dare come near. They had attacked my pease; on suspending a few bits of looking-glass amongst them, the marauders left the place. The tomite attacked my secale pease, to which they seem very partial. A bit of looking-glass suspended in front of the tree put a stop to the mischief. My grapes were then much damaged, before they were ripe, by thrushes and starlings; a piece of looking-glass drove these away, and not a grape was touched afterwards. I had before tried many plans, but never found any so effectual as the above."

THE SOFOLK BANK DEFALCATION.—The defalcation in the Suffolk Bank through the operations of Messrs. Rand and Brewer was officially made known on Saturday morning, and the whole amount is stated to be two hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents. This is exclusive of the bonds of the defaulting parties, \$5000 each and whatever may hereafter be recovered from them. It is stated that this sum has been abstracted within a year. It has all or nearly all been sunk in stock operations by the guilty parties. The bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on Wednesday next, after which they will have remaining a surplus fund of about \$100,000.

SOCIETY AT THE MINES appears, from accounts received, to be less disorganized than was the case in California during its earlier days; meantime, numerous refining "tobutary" and mining companies have sprung up in England, and flourish on the excitement. Emigration is active, and the papers abound with the advertisements of speculators, all anxious to come in for a share of the ore.

According to present arrangements the vessels of the Arctic searching expedition, under the command of Capt. Sir E. Belcher are to sail from the Thames on Thursday next, the 15th inst. They leave Woolwich on Monday. A supply of 20-pound canisters of gunpowder, to be exploded by galvanism, has been placed on board the vessels for the purpose of breaking up the ice, and forcing a passage for the steamers through Wellington Channel. Rumor says that Capt. Penny, the enterprising Arctic navigator, has received offers from the U. S. Government (from Mr. Grinnell) to take command of an American exploring ship, with which to prosecute the search for Sir J. Franklin.

A POSITIVE.—A calm, blue-eyed, self possessed young lady, in a village "down east," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her hither.

"I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. C.—Now, if folks enquire again whether you or not, what shall I tell them I think?"

"Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them you think you don't know, and you are sure it is none of your business!"

A PROPOSED SALE OF NORTHERN TEXAS TO GOVERNMENT.—At a meeting of the creditors of Texas, held at Washington on Wednesday, Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, submitted a project, to memorialize Congress with a view of effecting a sale to the General Government of a portion of Northern Texas, including that tract acquired from New Mexico by Mr. Pearce's bill, as an Indian country, the consideration for which, together with the five millions in the U. S. Treasury, should be applied to the extinguishment of the indebtedness of Texas. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until another meeting.

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HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

THIS RANGE, manufactured and offered to the public at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, is counted the most desirable ever brought into this or any other market; possessing as it does, qualities heretofore unobtained for compactness, convenience, economy and neatness. The Jenny Lind is justly celebrated as the range; it is calculated for five pieces of every size and with the smallest quantity of coal that will generate a large & even flame for either or its regiments, so admirably are the parts of this invention adjusted to their several uses. Pans have been found in each and all the ranges in use, the Jenny Lind excepted; and so well known are the merits embraced in this unique design, that it will in all probability, shortly be the only saleable article in the market. With those who have tested its worth, it stands a 1, and those who have for years suffered the inconvenience and annoyance of having their bread baked to a crisp on one side with an equal portion of dough on the other, (as it often comes out of the "improved" ranges and stoves here-tofore sold) will well remember No. 117. The Jenny Lind, and indeed one of the beautiful ranges manufactured by the subscribers, who pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their Commission.

BLISS & STANHOPE,
March 1, 1852.—If
NEWPORT, R. I.

COAL! COAL!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. D. EVENS, Jr. Oct. 8, 1850.—H.

Newport Iron Foundry,
FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description, in short order and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving *Price Patterns* of every variety, suitable for CEMETERY, STREET, PARK, BALCONY, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on reasonable terms as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wood fence. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

I. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.
July 10, 1851.—6.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

FRIENDS. If you are still blessed with parents, R who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well set the pace of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their ministrations taken in his superior style of art.

Friends. If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memento, your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

Children. If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.

To All. How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or trifling article of apparel, often is kept and reverently cherished as a token of remembrance; how much more valuable would be the possession of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniature of the "loved and lost."

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take a hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints."

2. A. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, except on the 1st of the month, at 12 M. from New Bedford, and arrive in New York at 4 P. M.

Passengers and their baggage transported by the cars and boat free.

NEW YORK AND WORCESTER.

The steamer WORCESTER, Captain Williams, will take the 12 M. train of cars, will take the Steamer Ferry at Providence, and arrive in Worcester at 2 P. M.

Passengers and their baggage transported by the cars and boat free.

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